

THE TRIBUNE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.
SENATE.

The chairman laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of the Interior, enclosing an estimate of the expenditures to meet the deficiencies in the expenses of that department for the year 1892.

A bill making Land Warrants assignable, was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

Numerous petitions were presented and private reports made.

Mr. Brewster, from a select committee reported a bill providing for the assistance and payment of claims of American citizens who were captured and held by the French in 1801.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling for a copy of the copy and all correspondence in relation to the loss of the steamer *John* in 1849.

Mr. M. of Kentucky introduced a bill providing for the payment of the bounty land law of 1843.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.
SENATE.

Mr. Clemen presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Alabama, expressive of its sentiments on the policy of the United States with regard to foreign nations. They urge that the true policy of the United States is to encourage relations of amity with all nations.

Mr. Mallory resumed his remarks in opposition to the abolition of flogging in the Navy.

Mr. Hays supported with zeal in abolition.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed for a week.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Various bills were introduced by general consent.

Among them was one by Mr. Fowler, regulating the mileage of members of Congress—referred.

Also one by Mr. Walker, to establish a board for the settlement of accounts against the United States—referred.

Mr. Moore introduced a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, making U. S. Senators elective by the people.

Mr. Yates introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Illinois river, and moved that it be referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. Walsh called for the yeas and nays, believing this to be the test.

The question was decided affirmatively by a vote of 115 to 70.

Mr. Sikes introduced a bill granting to the several States the proceeds of certain lands for the support of the indigent and insane.

Mr. Cenger asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring of the law of nations in reference to the doctrine of non-intervention, and the views of the Government and people of the United States in relation to the interference of Austria in the affairs of Hungary—objected.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of 1843.

Mr. Danbar moved an amendment, striking land warrants assigned under certain rules.

After some debate, the bill was laid aside, and the various documents, &c., on the Speaker's table were disposed of.

The Senate bill, appropriating \$1,200 for the Library, to fix up the rooms, &c., was passed.

And then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.
SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, inclosing a report of the Secretary of State, calling the attention of Congress to the next payment of the installment of the Mexican indemnity.

A number of petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. Welch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills granting land for railroads in the Western States.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill granting land for a railroad from Louisville to the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill to reimburse New York for the expenses incurred in raising volunteers.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to audit and pay the account of John C. River, for publishing the Congressional Debates—laid over.

Mr. Dawson finally withdrew his amendment to the same, and the resolution passed.

Messrs. Seward and Cass each laid on the table amendments to Mr. Clarke's resolution relative to the foreign policy of the United States, which were ordered to be printed. They assert the right to interfere, and that the United States cannot look with indifference upon the interference of despotic powers to suppress the struggles for liberty in any nation.

THE PRESIDENT.—The following article on the subject of the coming Presidential contest, we clip from the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer. Our readers will find it very interesting, as it contains much information concerning the positions and prospects of the numerous aspirants.

THE PRESIDENT.

The ball has opened in the matter of the Presidency, although the candidates have not yet taken their positions. Our Democratic friends bring forward numbers and names enough, to control the dance, if no other consideration prevail. There are Buchanan, Cass, Stockton, Butler, Douglass, Houston two Walkers, Dallas, and a host of others of larger and lesser degree. The two first will claim precedence, but both are likely to be overcome, as Mr. Van Buren was, when he had a majority in his pocket, and a command of the country. In politics, it is sometimes a misfortune to be too prominent. Governor Stockton has done all a man could do under the trying circumstances. He has made his best show in Tammany Hall; he has glorified Kossuth; he has denounced England; he has pledged himself for the largest liberty party, and opposed flogging in the Navy. Surely, these recommendations, not to be disregarded, and particularly when a gentleman has voluntarily retired from the service. Gen. Butler, imitating the philosophy of non-commitment of the departed Palk—*clerk of a general*—like the Irishman's owl, says little, but keeps up a good deal of thinking. He waits like a sensible actor, for his cue, and as fair and the Burdons are his prompters, he declines to appear until the stage whistle is sounded.

Master Douglass is one of the driving kind. "Young Democracy" sits on the box and the progressives fill up the interior. He is the terror of "G. D. Poggins," and a dig into the territory of our foreign friends, he defies the gentleman in black—supposing him to be in court costume—and all his imp. Gen. Houston, after having besieged Texas, can hardly hope to land anywhere else. His Indian dances, and war whoops will hardly draw to these times, when Lala Montes and the Chief of the Wambagos are standing spectators. The two Walkers are like roses which have lost their fragrance, and Mr. Dallas is an antique whom Barham should cherish, as he was wont to do that Pease Menaud of historic celebrity. So much for one side of the question.

It has been announced, for some time past, in the political circles, that President Fillmore had definitely determined to withdraw his name as a candidate for the succession, and it may be asserted, with entire confidence, that consulting his own inclinations and feelings, a passage to this effect was prepared for the Annual Message. Satisfactory reasons were urged why this purpose should not then be executed—reasons which are entitled to every respect and regard.

Whether in view of all that has occurred since then, he may be induced to reconsider his determination, or to yield to the importunities of friends, is more than I feel justified in predicting—although present indications do not warrant such an expectation. Under all the circumstances of the case, the first duty of the Whigs is to stand firm—to hold their time—and to denounce every appearance of distraction. By such means alone can we succeed. The united efforts of every member are necessary to victory, and we can best consolidate them at the conjunction, by a just concession to all candidates, and by no invidious disparagement of any who may be presented.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED.—On Saturday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's, London, under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ultimo, of a most awful occurrence on the island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomenon describe the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, revolving with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress, houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men, women, horses, cattle, and sheep, raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in torrents, accompanied with hail stones of enormous size and masses of ice.

Going over Castellamarre, near Scia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who perished. Upwards of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews all drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—The Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 1st inst., says: On Tuesday, the 29th ult., we were visited by a heavy rain, accompanied by the most destructive wind that has been experienced in this vicinity within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. We have not been able to gather the full particulars of this occurrence, but we give such as have come to our knowledge. The house of Mr. Grant, in the southeast part of this city, was razed to the ground. The residence of Mr. Cousland met a like fate.

It passed from thence to the plantation of Dr. Perkins, laid flat a portion of his extensive sugar-house and refinery, killing Mr. Mackney Perkins, (the brother of Dr. P.) and two other white men, whose names we have not learned, and two negroes. The race track of Messrs. Odom & Brannon (the Magnolia) was entirely destroyed; several negro residences, much injury was done to the plantation of Gen. Bernard; nearly all of his fences were demolished and buildings damaged to a considerable extent. The loss is very great, probably not less than \$100,000 in this immediate vicinity.

From the Kentucky Yeoman.

We very cheerfully give place to the following short communication from one of our best democrats in the State, and a gentleman of fine capacity. We believe he was among a very few democrats who advocated emancipation views in this State, at the time referred to. But he certainly is right in saying that those who believed as he did on this subject, should not now—when the question cannot be again brought before the public—be proscribed for his opinions. So far as this paper is concerned it has never allowed any one for entertaining opinions of their own.

For the Yeoman.

EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Editor:—A large proportion of the friends of gradual emancipation in Kentucky, are among the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the State, and many of them are slaveholders to a considerable extent. They advocated their sentiments previous to the convention, and not for the sole benefit of the blacks, but for the benefit of the whites.

Their views have been shamefully misrepresented, and they are still slandered by demagogues who would have joined them if emancipation had proved to be the popular side. Insult after insult is heaped upon them through the press, and even in our Legislative halls, as if a difference of opinion on public policy, was not to be tolerated in Kentucky. Even a man's democracy has been denounced by the advocates of perpetual slavery!

Now I ask you, as the organ of democratic principles, to publish this remonstrance, and to advise your readers and friends, to withhold their abuse of honest patriots and intelligent citizens.

I am a slaveholder, born in a slave State, and as such opposed to abolition interference as any man alive. I am as much as such a democrat as ever breathed the breath of life, and I advocate a prospective plan of emancipation as the best policy of Kentucky. I am still of that opinion, but the contest is over, and the voters should not revive it by their unjust aspersions.

PEACE.

RAILROAD FROM KNOXVILLE, TENN., TO DANVILLE, KY.—We are glad to see that the proposition to construct a railroad as above, is exciting much interest all along the proposed route. It is a most important project, and as its utility is being fully discussed, and the necessity of its construction becoming apparent to the people most nearly interested, we have not the slightest doubt but that its friends will ultimately be successful.

The following article in regard to this road, we clip from a late number of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig:

Action is being taken by the people of Kentucky in regard to building a Railroad from this place to Lexington, Ky., via Danville—the portion lying between the two last being under contract. The importance of the early completion of this road should excite general interest all along the line. It is, perhaps, the best policy of the people of this county to build the road already on hand, in preference to the Kentucky road; but we should hasten its completion by all possible means, and prepare our minds to give material aid, as Kossuth has it, to the important line leading to Kentucky. Let the people between this place and the Ky. line beset themselves in this matter. They have much at stake, and they should at once come to action. Let them manifest a determination to do all they can, and the road will be built. The people of the Southern States will lend a helping hand towards grading and preparing the track for the iron—and the State will furnish the iron and equipments.

We think we can see much in the surrounding circumstances to encourage the friends of this enterprise to action. It completes the shortest line of railway between Charleston and Cincinnati. At one end, immense quantities of produce of every kind, is pouring in to a common focus, on railroads extending in every direction through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. And there it remains, until forced through an unnatural channel to New York, to take shipping. The cities on our Southern coast are anxious to secure this vast amount of trade. And as this is over 120 miles, the nearest route between the two points, may we not suppose that aid will be extended from each end?

In the article which we copy from the American Railroad Journal, the distance between this place and Danville is put down at 130 miles. We have reliable information that the distance is not over 150.

Balance of Trade.—The New York Tribune has an article on the balance of trade, from which we quote:

But those things we do know—and any one who is a little bit of a business man, or who is a little bit of a politician, may know them: 1. That a large proportion of our National Debt is held in Europe, while of our State debts many millions are there, and more constantly tending thither. 2. That a great surplus of our railroad bonds and other evidences of corporate indebtedness is held in Europe, and more kicking about from one banker to another, in eager quest of purchasers on almost any terms. 3. That our merchants, as a class, are seriously in debt to those of whom they purchase in Europe. 4. That large amounts of European capital are constantly coming here for investment, and being loaned on bond and mortgage and other productive securities. 5. That a great share of the imported goods still in first hands in this country, are the property of the European exporters, or their agents here, while far less of our exported supplies are still American property; and 6. That, in spite of all this, the rate of exchange is steadily and heavily against us, drawing away our coin at the rate of several millions per month, yet not at all diminishing our indebtedness, which increases nevertheless.

When we shall have dug Five Hundred Millions' worth out of the earth, we shall have hardly fifty millions of it left, and for this and much more we shall be debtors to Europe. Our banks can do little in aid of industry and our internal trade, because they live in perpetual danger that their last dollar of coin will be taken from them for shipment to Europe.

in payment for manufactures which our artisans stand ready and eager to make at home. We are thus eating and drinking up our capital, our substance, our patrimony, and all the little tannings into debt; weeding out our gold in silks, laces, and cloths, and running in debt for our iron; and yet thousands of easy souls wonder why the tariff men don't 'let well enough alone,' and can't see why all is not going right, so long as they are annually scoring up a balance (in debts payable) on the right side of their ledgers!

Bring out the facts. Bring them on in bold detail! Bring them out in full and bold relief!

It is stated that we have imported, during the last year twenty millions of dollars in iron, from old step-mother Britain.

What is this twenty millions made of?

1st. One.—Have we not plenty of ore in our hills and willing hands to dig it?

2d. Coal.—Have we not abundance in our valleys, and laborers who would gladly mine it?

3d. Labor.—Have we not workmen who would be glad of employment, capable of making as good iron as can be made in England?

4th. Provisions.—Beef, pork, bread and potatoes to feed the workmen?

And would not our farmers be ready to supply all of these?

Why then in the name of common sense, patriotism and the clearest desire of really true national policy, are we buying British ore—British coal—British provisions, and British labor, in preference to those of America?

We find the following going the rounds of our exchanges:

The Three Cold Days of 1851.—Dec. 15, 10 deg. above 0, at sunrise; maximum, 14 deg.; mean, 12 deg.

Dec. 16, 4 deg. below 0 at sunrise; maximum, 8 deg.; mean, 5 deg.

Dec. 17, 2 deg. below 0, at sunrise; maximum, 8 deg.; mean, 3 deg.

Clear weather with light winds, except on a portion of the 15th and 17th, when there was an increase amounting to brisk breezes.

This is the coldest weather we have experienced since the 25th January, 1841, when the mean temperature was about the same as on the 16th ult., although the minimum was 6 degrees below 0.

On the 22d February, 1838, the thermometer indicated 7 degrees below 0 at sunrise, but rose to 23 degrees; mean, 8 degrees.

A NEW DISEASE.—A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes that a new disease which has made its appearance in Europe: "A terrible and singular disease has just broken out in Galicia, which defies all the efforts of the medical faculty to explain or cure. It is an epidemic, and has received the name of the sleeping fever. The victim is suddenly seized, without any warning, with an irresistible desire to sleep; and this sleep lasts without interruption four, five, and sometimes eight days, during which time the sleeper gives no sign of suffering. When he finally awakes, fever commences, lasts from sixteen to twenty hours, and ends in death. Two or three eminent French physicians have just left for Poland in order to study this new disease."

NOTICE.

Water Cure in Frankfort.

I NOW beg to inform my friends and patients that, for their greater accommodation, as well as for my own convenience, I have now permanently located in Frankfort.

My office is on St. Clair street, nearly opposite the Shields House. As I will not in future ride to see patients, my friends will always find me without disappointment and all letters addressed to me will be punctually attended to, if posted.

MY WATER CURE.

was opened early in November last, and I am now able to accommodate a large number of patients. My friends and patients who may find it necessary to remain in town, will find the Shields House a very suitable home to stop, and its gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Shields, exceedingly accommodating and polite. His house, in respectability and comfort, is second to no similar establishment in the West.

The increasing demand for Dr. J. C. Plac's Water and other medicines, will compel me to devote a large portion of my time in their preparation. I hope, therefore, that none will in future expect me to visit them when sick. They will have either to come or write to me, as soon as the river rises. I will be enabled to meet the demands of my agents for medicines, and I do hope, that in the meantime my friends will bear with me, as it is impossible to procure bottles at the present time owing to the low stage of the water.

Persons afflicted with Chloride or other diseases, should, when writing to me, be very particular in describing the symptoms, the length of time they may have been sick, &c. It will also be necessary for them to give the last cent to send the medicine. All letters post paid and inclosing \$2.00, or a check for that amount, will have the medicine, (two bottles), with full directions, forwarded to their address.

The increasing demand for Dr. J. C. Plac's Water and other medicines, will compel me to devote a large portion of my time in their preparation. I hope, therefore, that none will in future expect me to visit them when sick. They will have either to come or write to me, as soon as the river rises. I will be enabled to meet the demands of my agents for medicines, and I do hope, that in the meantime my friends will bear with me, as it is impossible to procure bottles at the present time owing to the low stage of the water.

In all diseases of women, my No. 10 Plus Ultra and Female Restorative have no equal. They will cure in a few minutes, and in two or three days will restore entirely to health, persons who have been down for three months by Typhoid fever. We will give the facts in the Yeoman and Commonwealth, and other papers, in a few days.

In Negro Consumption, my No. 10 Plus Ultra and Nourishing Tonic are a Specific in 95 cases out of one hundred. In evidence of what they will do in this disease, I refer to Mr. Jas. Alfrey, of Frankfort, Preston Blake, Esq., of Anderson, and Dr. Herndon, of Scott county.

These are but a few out of hundreds to whom I can refer the public. In Dropsy of the Heart, Chloride, and general Dropsy of the whole system, I refer to Robert Elliot, Esq., of Anderson county. This case is so remarkable that nearly all the citizens are well acquainted with it. In Dyspepsia, I refer to Preston Blake, Esq., and Mr. Jacob Elliott, of Anderson, and Robert C. McKee, Esq., of Franklin. These were all extreme cases and of long standing.

The above cases are only a few out of thousands of similar cases that might be given, and they all live far from Frankfort, and are consequently well known to the community. In Consumption and Fits, the cases are innumerable; many of them will in future be found in the Yeoman and Commonwealth, and other papers. In Flux, my preparation expressly for that and all other diseases of the Bowels, never fails to give immediate and entire relief.

I am the public servant,
E. P. O'NEILL, M. D., A. B.
Frankfort, Jan. 16, '52 ly

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 1, 1852.
VENI VIDE VICI!
ATTENTION is requested to the following WONDERFUL CURE by
O'Neill's Ne Plus Ultra.
MAGNUS EST VERITAS ET PREVALEAT.
ANDERSON COUNTY, KY.

To all whom it may concern.

I feel it my duty to inform the public, that I have witnessed, in a great number of cases, the wonderful effects of the above Medicine in curing Chronic and Acute diseases.

My brother, Jacob Elliott, had been afflicted, for a great many years, with Dropsy, of the worst character. He was so afflicted as to be compelled to sell his farm, and to spend the winters in the south. His health not improving, he came to try the above Medicine, and the result was most astonishing. One single bottle restored him to health, after which he had failed to give the least relief whatever.

I state, therefore, that Mr. Williamson, of Georgia, came to my house with my brother, when he returned from the south in the spring; that said Williamson had been afflicted with Chills for three years, which he had contracted in the Savannah swamps in Georgia, and having tried every thing, during the whole time, without the least benefit, he was induced to procure a bottle of Dr. O'Neill's Ne Plus Ultra, and I state positively, that he never had a chill, nor any symptoms, after taking the first dose of the medicine, and he has now returned to Georgia in perfect health.

I have used it myself also, with the most beneficial results. Indeed, such is my confidence in this medicine, that I am using it as a family medicine to the cure of every kind of excess, &c. In Fevers, Chills and Croup, &c. I consider it invaluable—always producing the most happy results.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of September, 1851.
Justice Peace Anderson county.
ROBT. ELLIOT,
Anderson co., near Lexington, Ky.

N. B. The above cases speak for themselves and need no comment, as the gentlemen are well known to every one in Franklin and Anderson counties.

27 This Medicine can be had at my office, on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.
E. P. O'NEILL, M. D., A. B.
Jan. 16, '52 ly

Now is your Time! SELLING OFF AT COST.

I HAVE about Seven Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods on hand, consisting of every variety of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queens and Glassware, &c.

(And the entire Stock well assorted, and being desirous of reducing it, I will sell all, or any part of it,

At Cost and Carriage FOR CASH.

When Goods are taken out of the house without cash being paid, they will be charged at the regular prices. I invite all to call and examine for themselves.

JAS. M. NICHOLS.
Danville, Jan. 9, '52

Again at his post.

Fresh Meats at the Market-house.

ON Tuesday morning next I shall again commence cutting up BEEF in the market-house, and intend to have the best of Beef, Mutton, &c. regularly and punctually in the market-house.

Every Tuesday and Friday Mornings.

As formerly, and pledge myself to sell as cheap as it possibly can be afforded, on cash, and Cash exclusively. I have butchers, and intend to be in future, punctually and regularly in the market, and hope to merit and receive the patronage of the house-keepers of Danville generally.

I know that I can supply this market, and will do so, if all will regularly patronize me, and will butcher none but the best of Beef, &c. Those who are in the habit of sending their servants to market, can either send the money with them, or pay a few dollars in advance, as they have formerly done, and those who can market themselves will please bring the "dimes."

I. L. VANARDELL.
Jan. 9, '52 ly

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the good people of Boyle and the adjoining counties for the patronage they have bestowed upon him, the few years he has been in business, and would announce, that he has a better manner than he has done heretofore in his line. He will at all times keep

A good Lot of Cooking Stoves.

Of the most approved patterns, and warrant them to work well in every case.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper & Zinc for sale also.

Wire and Japan-Ware, Sack and Spittums, Dusi-Pans, Flower Boxes, Rattles, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low on cash, or on time to prompt paying customers.

He still continues to manufacture Tinware of every description, and will not be undersold by any one, if they sell as good an article. Also,

House Gutting done on the shortest notice, and cheap as can be done in this part of the country. If his Shop is on Main street, next door to the General House, where he will at all times be found, if not in the country on business.

J. R. LACEY, Agent.
Danville, Jan. 9, '52 ly

BARGAINS! Selling off at Cost!

THE undersigned having determined to close their business, will now offer great inducements in the way of Bargains, either at Wholesale or Retail.

Our stock is large and fresh, comprising a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods.

Being desirous to close out immediately, at least by the 1st of February, we offer our Goods

At Cost and Carriage for Cash!

We respectfully invite all who wish Cheap Goods, to call on us, as we are determined to close out as above stated.

We will take great pleasure in showing our Goods, and pledge ourselves to make it to the interest of all who may favor us with a call to purchase.

CALDWELL & SHACKLEFORD.
Danville, Jan. 2, '52

Let Attention be paid to this.

All those indebted to the late firm of Boring & Ficklin, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and pay up. It is well known that one of the firm intends leaving the State in a very short time, which renders a full settlement of the old firm imperatively necessary. We hope none will neglect this notice.

BENJ. BOLLING,
WM. FICKLIN.
Oct. 31, '51

5,000 LACELEBRADAS, in store and for sale by
J. L. SMITH,
Oct. 24

"Shoulder Arms!"
THE subscriber is very desirous that all who are indebted to him should at once come forward and settle up. He has advanced to do his duty—he has furnished to his customers every thing in his line they wanted during the past year, and at fair living prices, and now he wishes them to "Shoulder Arms!" and take up the line of march to his counting room, and either settle by cash, (which will be greatly preferred,) or by giving their note day after day. This notice ought to be strictly attended to, and he believes that it will.

W. M. FIELDS.
Jan. 9, '52

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Tailoring business has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm must necessarily be closed, as one of the partners intends leaving this place. All persons who are indebted to the late firm should call on J. W. Bussell, at once.

J. W. BUSSELL.
A. BARKER.

TAILORING.

I WILL still continue to do business in the house lately occupied by Evans & Evans, and will do any work in my line promptly, and in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to every customer.

A. BARKER.
Jan. 9, '52 ly

"Face the Music."

D. A. RUSSELL takes this polite notice, in relation to, to say to his many customers, that the year 1851 has been brought to a close, and the time has arrived for them to pay him a respectful visit, and "Face the Music!" by settling their accounts usually found in arrears. He considers the necessity and expediency of this, and intends to do it promptly.

JUST NOW.

OUR customers whose accounts for 1851 are not paid, are requested to call and settle without delay. It is hoped that all concerned will pay prompt attention to this notice.

L. DIMMITT.
Jan. 9, '52 ly

Fresh Groceries.

A FRESH supply of superior Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c., just received and for sale cheap. My supply of Chewing Tobacco cannot fail to please all who give it a trial.

L. DIMMITT.
Jan. 9, '52 ly

MILLERISM!

New Dispensation.

W. B. the undersigned, like this method of informing the public, that we have leased the MILL, on Dix River, near the Bridge across river at the Lexington Turnpike, known as RIVER'S MILL. We have put this Mill in first rate repair, for making

Flour and Meal, and intend to be in the market, and hope to merit and receive the patronage of the house-keepers of Danville generally.

I know that I can supply this market, and will do so, if all will regularly patronize me, and will butcher none but the best of Beef, &c. Those who are in the habit of sending their servants to market, can either send the money with them, or pay a few dollars in advance, as they have formerly done, and those who can market themselves will please bring the "dimes."

JAS. M. NICHOLS.
Danville,

